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中国菝葜属补充与订正*

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ADDITIONAL NOTES ON CHINESE *SMILAX*

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Abstract Seven taxa of *Smilax* are treated. *S. longibracteolata* J. D. Hook. and *S. elegans* Wall. ex Kunth are used to replace the misidentified names, *S. mairei* H. Lévl. and *S. glaucophylla* Klotz. which appeared in the Flora Reipublicae Popularis Sinicae (FRPS) vol. 15 (1978). *S. mairei* H. Lévl. is recognized as a totally different species and redescribed based on type specimen (E). *S. pinfaensis* H. Lévl. and *S. megalantha* C. H. Wright are both recognized as distinct species, which were treated in FRPS vol. 15 as conspecific with *S. cocculoides* Warb. and *S. ferox* Wall. ex Kunth respectively. In addition, a new combination, *S. retroflexa* (Wang et Tang) S. C. Chen, is published, and a new name, *S. munita* S. C. Chen, is proposed to replace the later homonym *S. rigida* Wall. ex Kunth.

Key words *Smilax longibracteolata*; *S. elegans*; *S. mairei*; *S. pinfaensis*; *S. megalantha*; *S. munita*; *S. retroflexa*

摘要 本文涉及百合科菝葜属 *Smilax* 7 个分类群：用 *Smilax longibracteolata* J. D. Hook. 和 *S. elegans* Wall. ex Kunth 分别代替中国植物志第 15 卷(1978)中由于鉴定错误而使用的 *S. mairei* H. Lévl. 和 *S. glaucophylla* Klotz. *S. mairei* 是一个完全不同的种，应予承认，现根据存于爱丁堡的模式标本予以重新描述。*S. pinfaensis* H. Lévl. 和 *S. megalantha* C. H. Wright 在中国植物志第 15 卷中被分别并入 *S. cocculoides* Warb. 和 *S. ferox* Wall. ex Kunth，现恢复为独立的种。此外，本文还发表了一个新改级 *S. retroflexa* (Wang et Tang) S. C. Chen 和一个新名称 *S. munita* S. C. Chen，后者用来代替晚出同名 *S. rigida* Wall. ex Kunth。

1 **Smilax longibracteolata** J. D. Hook., Fl. Brit. Ind. **7**: 305. 1892. —— *S. elegans* Wall. ex Kunth subsp. *subrecta* Noltie in Edinb. J. Bot. **51**(2): 155. 1994. ——*S. mairei* sensu Wang et Tang, Fl. Reipubl. Popul. Sin. **15**: 210. 1978, non H. Lévl. (1915).

The specimens of this species were misidentified as *Smilax mairei* Lévl. in FRPS vol. **15** (1978). H. J. Noltie (1994) made corrections but treated this taxon as a new subspecies of *Smilax elegans* Wall. ex Kunth. This entity is quite different from *S. elegans*, especially in its peduncle as long as or shorter (not much longer) than the petioles, flowering branches straight (not zigzag) and receptacle conspicuously thickened with many persistent bracte-

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oles. It seems more reasonable to treat it as a separate species.

Distribution China (Guizhou, Sichuan, Xizang and Yunnan), in forests, thickets or shady places along valleys, alt. 1000～3000 m. Also found in Bhutan and India.

Type India: Khasia, Myrung, alt. 1219～1829 m, 1850-10-17, J. D. Hooker s. n. (K).

2 **Smilax elegans** Wall. ex Kunth, Enum. Pl. **5**: 163. 1850. —— *S. glaucophylla* sensu Wang et Tang, Fl. Reipubl. Popul. Sin. **15**: 207. 1978, non Klotz.

This species, found only in southern Xizang, was misidentified as *Smilax glaucophylla* Klotz. in FRPS vol. 15 (1978). H. J. Noltie (1994) made corrections but cited no Chinese specimen.

Distribution China [southern Xizang (Nyalam)], in forests, alt. 2400～2500 m. Also in Bhutan, India, Myanmar and Nepal.

Type Nepal, Wallich 5117 (K), 1832.

3 **Smilax mairei** H. Lévl. in Bull Acad. Inst. Geogr. Bot. **25**: 39. 1915.

In FRPS vol. 15(1978), the description under this name was based on wrong specimens which should be identified as *Smilax longibracteolata* J. D. Hooker. The type spceimen of *Smilax mairei* H. Lévl. was examined by the author in Edinburgh and redescribed as follows:

Shrubs suberect, unarmed. Stem smooth, branched. Leaves ovate, 1～3. 3 × 0. 6～1. 5 cm, basally rounded; petioles 4～6 mm, narrowly winged to its 3/4 parts, with abscission zone near apex; wings apically each with a lanceolate auricle ca. 0. 4 mm in length. Staminate inflorescences 1-umbellate; peduncle 3～4 mm, basally non-prophyllate. Umbels 7～10-flowered. Pedicels 2～5 mm. Flowers ca. 3 mm across. Perianth segments ovate, ca. 1 × 0. 6 mm. Stamens ca. 0. 5 mm long; filaments free.

Type Yunnan, roches a mimont de La Kou, alt. 2400 m, E. E. Maire s. n. (E). Known only from the type collection.

4 **Smilax pinfaensis** H. Lévl. et Vaniot in Mem. Pontif. Accad. Nuovi Lincei **23**: 355. 1905 (=H. Lévl., Liliac. etc. 26. 1905).

This species was treated tentatively as conspecific with *Smilax cocculoides* Warb. in FRPS vol. 15 (1978). A comparison of its type specimen with *S. cocculoides* shows that they are quite different from each other. This species is characterized by its long stolon, a rare feature in the genus. Based on the type specimen, it is redescribed as follows:

Shrubs suberect, unarmed, stoloniferous. Stolon creeping, 20～30 cm long, 2～3 mm across, with internodes 1～3 cm in length. Stem glabrous. Leaves coriaceous, oblong-lanceolate to lanceolate, 8～16. 7 × 1. 5～4 cm, with 3 veins concave adaxially and raised abaxially; petioles 4～6 mm, basally narrowly winged, with abscission zone at apex. Staminate inflorescences 1-umbellate; peduncle 8～14 mm, basally prophyllate, proximally articulate. Umbels 5～6-flowered. Flowers 3～4 mm across. Perianth segments elliptic, ca. 1. 5 × 1 mm. Stamens short, ca. 1/5 as long as the perianth segments; filaments free.

Type **Guizhou**: Guiding County, Pinfa, 1902-03-18, Cavalerie 1311 (E). Known only from the type collection.

5 **Smilax megalantha** C. H. Wright in Bull. Misc. Inform. **1895**: 118. 1895. ——*S. cinerea* Warb. in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. **29**: 258. 1900. ——*S. totuosus* Diels in Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinb. **5**: 297. 1912. ——*S. megalantha* C. H. Wright var. *alata* Wang et Tang in Bull. Fan Mem. Inst. Biol. **5**: 113. 1934; *S. ferox* auct. non Wall ex Kunth: Wang et Tang, Fl. Reipubl. Popul. Sin. **15**: 196. 1978, p. p.

This species was treated as conspecific with *Smilax ferox* Wall. ex Kunth in FRPS vol. 15 (1978). These two species are closely related to each other and have some intermediates between them. But a close investigation shows that this species has coriaceous leaves, with 1/3～1/2 the length of the petiole narrowly winged, while *S. ferox* possesses chartaceous leaves, with 2/3～3/4 the length of the petiole broadly winged. They are distinguishable from one another.

Distribution China (Guizhou, Hubei and Sichuan), in forests, thickets or shady places, alt. 900～3400 m.

Type Sichuan, Pratt 811.

6 **Smilax retroflexa** (Wang et Tang) S. C. Chen, stat. nov. ——*Smilax aberrans* Gagnep. var. *retroflexa* Wang et Tang, Fl. Reipubl. Popul. Sin. **15**: 254. 1978. ——*S. aberrans* Gagnep. subsp. *retroflexa* (Wang et Tang) T. Koyama in Fl. Cambodge, Laos & Vietnam **20**: 82. 1983.

This entity was published as a variety based on a fruiting specimen. It is very similar in habit to *Smilax aberrans* Gagnep., from which it differs only by the glabrous leaves. However, two flowering specimens of this taxon were found in the herbarium, Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh last April when I was there, one was collected from Mengtze of Yunnan (A. Henry 9415A); the other from Mt. Emei of Sichuan (S. S. Chien 5558). The staminate flowers are quite different from its related taxa, such as *Smilax aberrans*, *S. minutiflora* A. DC. and *S. tsingchengshanensis* Wang et Tang, by having the filaments basally connate to form a short column. The stamens about 1/4 the length of the perianth segments; filament column ca. 0.2 mm in length.

Distribution China (Guangxi, Guizhou, SW Sichuan and S Yunnan), in forests, thickets or shady places along streams, alt. 900～1700 m. Also found in Vietnam.

Type **Yunnan**: Pingbian County, C. W. Wang 82712 (PE).

7 **Smilax munita** S. C. Chen, nom. nov. ——*Smilax rigida* Wall. ex Kunth, Enum. Pl. **5**: 164. 1850, nom. illegit., non Solander (1794). ——*S. myrtillis* A. DC. var. *rigida* Noltie in Edinb. J. Bot. **51**(2): 160. 1994.

This entity is distributed from southwestern Yunnan to southeastern and southern Xizang. It is distinquishable from *Smilax myrtillis* A. DC. by having 2～3-angled (not 4-or

more angled) branches, long-prickly (not almost unarmed) stem and branches, and coriaceous, ovate to cordate (not chartaceous, rhombic-ovate) leaves. It is treated here as a separate species. Due to the illegitimacy of the later homonym *Smilax rigida* Wall. ex Kunth, a new name is proposed here to replace it.

Distribution China (SW Yunnan and SE and S Xizang), in forests, alt. 2100～2800 m. Also found in Bhutan, Myanmar, Nepal and Sikkim.

Type Nepal, Wallich 5120 (isotype, E).

《植物分类学报》参考文献引证格式

例 1：吴征镒，王荷生，1983. 中国自然地理(上册). 北京：科学出版社，32

例 2：吴征镒，1979. 论中国植物分区问题. 云南植物研究，**1**(1)：1－22

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例 5：Grant V. 1963. Origin of Adaptation. New York：Columbia University Press，1－5

例 6：Abell B C ，1945. The examination of cell nuclei. Biochem J，**35**：123－126

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